The Bulletin.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874.

Official Paper of the City and County

JOHN H. OBERLY. Editor and Publisher

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN

One week, by carrier	$ 25
One year by carrier, in advance	10 00
One year by carrier if not paid in advance	12 00
One month, by mail	1 00
Three months	3 00
Six months	5 25
One year	10 00

TERMS OF WEEKLY BULLETIN.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	75
Three Months	50

Invariably in advance.

Reading matter on every page.

The session of the Normal institute at Carbondale closes to-day.

THE second Woman's Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women, is to be held in Chicago in October next. Among the *list* of vice-presidents we *note the* name of *Dr. Mary Safford Blake.*

THE Sparta Republicans and others up that way are dissatisfied because the Republican Congressional Convention has been appointed to meet at Mound City. It is not a central location and can only be approached by circuitous railroad connections.

A St. Petersburg correspondent gives an entirely new version of the diamond affair. It is now said the Grand Duke wanted to marry the American girl, and that his family devised the diamond story and its denouement the more effectually to separate them. They should have allowed him to marry her.

GEN. GORDON denies that he is in favor of a third term, and many southern newspapers, among them old and influential ones, strongly condemn the idea. Those who favor it, in the south, are the office-holding republicans, and politicians who have hopes of becoming office-holders should the scheme be successful.

SEN. LOGAN is visiting his family and friends in Murphysboro, and looking after his real estate matters in Egypt. The suspicion that he came down to inspect the political landscape comprising the Eighteenth Congressional district does him infinite injustice, a Carbondale letter writer says. Certainly it does. The distinguished gentleman is innocent as a lamb of any such purpose.

BY a singular and unexplainable mistake, a large package, containing many copies of the financial speech of Senator Logan, found its way among the official documents sent out under the frank of the post office department. The industrious clerk who addressed the papers, failed to discover the mistake until a large number of the speeches were on their way to the place of address,—too late of course, to rectify it.

WHAT was politic in the politics of the last presidential campaign, with Grant at the head of the Republican ticket, it appears will be impolitic in the next, with Grant at the head of the ticket. Then he was held up as the special friend of the colored people, to secure their votes. Now, since "White Leagues" and "Black Leagues" are in the order the South, the friends of the president assume the role of the white man's friend for him, believing, apparently, that the white leagues will command more votes than the black ones.

THE proceedings at the sale of short-horned cattle, near Paris Station, in Kentucky, on Tuesday, was diversified by a little affair not anticipated by more than two or three of the thousand persons present at the sale. Shortly before the sale began, several members of the Shropshire family of Bourbon county, Kentucky, attacked Mr. Geo. W. Rust, of the National Stock Journal, of Chicago, with a knife, while one or two others of the same family drew pistols and threatened to kill any-one who should interfere. The bystanders did interfere, however, and the belligerent Shropshires were overpowered and removed. But their exhibition of Kentucky chivalry exercised a depressing effect upon the sale and injured it to the extent of several thousand dollars.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

The election in Vicksburg to take place on the fourth of August—Tuesday next—has caused much local excitement in that city and much comment upon the subject by the press far and wide. The existing excited state of feeling and the anticipated trouble may both be traced indirectly to the feeling caused between the black and white people of the city, by the civil rights bill; a correspondent of the Louisville 'Courier-Journal' relates the circumstances which directly contributed to arouse the bad blood between them. A few weeks ago, a waiter in a hotel in Port Gibson, Miss., eloped with the daughter of the landlord and repaired to Vicksburg, and in one of the churches of that city were married. The affair caused rejoicing and much boasting among the colored element. One colored man, chancery clerk of the county, made a speech to his assembled fellows, claiming the negro as the coming man, and declaring that if he were single, nothing should deter him from marrying a white wife. For this and similar foolish utterances, he was denounced in the press and condemned on the streets. He became alarmed, had himself locked up in jail afterward left the place. The excitement increased and culminated in white and black arming themselves, the negros drilling in the streets and the whites sending out patrols for their own protection at night. The whites proved the more formidable and the blacks concluded that it was the part of wisdom to cease the causeless contest. The governor's call for troops was ostensibly caused by *this condition* of the affairs of the city—*really, says the correspondent*, it was occasioned by *the fear* that the radicals would be defeated in the approaching election.

Beecher's Defense

Confessions and Explanations.

The Great Preacher's Domestic Troubles.

The New York Graphic publishes the following as the defense which Mr. Beecher proposes to offer in his coming detailed statement to the Plymouth church investigating committee:

"The document will be a very powerful and startling one, and will make some confessions which will create as great a surprise as did Tilton's now famous presentation of his alleged personal grievances. Mr. Beecher will acknowledge that, since the beginning of his ministry, he has been beset by letters addressed him from women, expressing great personal admiration—adoration, indeed—of him as a man and as a minister. He will show that communications of this nature are constantly received by every noted man in the community, and that it is especially the fate of clergymen, poets and actors, to be the recipients of these abnormal demonstrations from women who are generally diseased physiologically and psycologically.

"After this general statement of a well-known fact, Mr. Beecher will allude to the case of Mrs. Tilton, who, it seems, conceived for him a most extravagant passion. Knowing the lady from childhood, and having married her to her husband, and been on terms of close social relationship with them both, he was led by a strange infatuation to submit to her blandishments, and an intimacy was formed which, while it was not criminal, was reprehensible, or at least put him in a position which made him seem to do a great wrong to Theodore Tilton. He will confess that both he and Mrs. Tilton were very emotional, given to exaggeration in sentiment; and that the correspondence between them was not that it should have been between a pastor and a lady, that lady the wife of his friend. But the peculiarity of the case was, that Mrs. Tilton complained bitterly of her husband's self-sufficiency, and want of kindness to her, and possible infidelities, and she looked up to Mr. Beecher to give her that affection and sympathy which she failed to find at home. Mr. Beecher will acknowledge that he toyed with temptation; that he allowed kindness and expressions of a sympathetic tenderness for Mrs. Tilton, and that she reciprocated them to a great degree,—so much so that, while not actually guilty of any wrong to Theodore Tilton, he so far compromised himself and the lady as to render necessary, as it appeared to his mind, the letters which he subsequently wrote to Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, humbling himself before the latter as before God for his extravagant demonstrations of affection for the wife of his friend.

"Hence, while he will declare that he was guilty of indecorum; guilty, perhaps, of leading a wife to love him more than her husband; guilty, possibly, in the depth of his sympathy for her, and in allowing his impulsive nature to lead him away,—he will insist that his relations with Mrs. Tilton were no more intimate or blamable than the religious flirtation with the priest indulged by 'Catherine Gaunt,' the fictitious character quoted by Mrs. Tilton, in which he will find almost a perfect parallel for this case. Furthermore he may be expected to show that his position has been greatly embarrased by the fact that malignant rumor had already been making free with his name, and that owing to the unhappy personal peculiarities of one near and dear to him, whose ungrounded jealousy was the bane and torment of his life, stories had been invented and circulated which had injured his fair fame and did him grievous wrong, which, however, he was debarred from denying by the fact that, in branding those falsehoods as they deserved, he would have necessarily been forced to sacrifice one to whom he was bound by the tenderest and most sacred ties which can exist between man and woman. He will show that the difficulty in this whole case was due primarily to the extravagant jealousy of this inmate of his family, whose teeming imagination had conjured up amours upon his part which had no foundation in fact, and who was ever ready to apply theories of her suspicion to the slightest figment of apparent fact, until his whole existence was filled with apprehension. In this connection, Mr. Beecher will explain why, from this cause, he was for years compelled to abstain from pastoral visits to the families of his congregation, and forced to demand the appointment of Mr. Halliday who discharged this important part of his duties, simply because he could not be seen with a woman without being subject to suspicions which filled him with anguish.

"It is said that Mr. Beecher's statement of his domestic troubles, owing *to* the dangerous and painful hullucinations which he has been constantly compelled to combat, and of which, from their very nature, it was impossible for him to speak openly, and the unhappy affair of Tilton and his wife, will constitute his formal defense one of the most curiously dramatic and interesting papers ever presented to the public. Those who already know the nature of its contents predict that it will make great revelations, which will not only settle finally the troubles in his own family, but will fully account for the peculiarity of his relations with Tilton and his wife, and set at rest at once and forever the other *terrible* scandals connected with his *name already given to the public*, and *still further threatened* by Mrs. Woodhull and other maligners of his good repute."

THE SUICIDE OF YOUNG BRENT, OF PARIS, KY.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Paris (Ky.) Special, 27th.]

James. A. Brent, son of S. C. Brent, of this city, aged about twenty-four years, committed suicide in his rooms last night about one o'clock, by shooting himself through the heart. He was a clerk in his father's bank, and a young man of much promise, and stood high with the community. Last night he attended a social dance at the Bourbon house, leaving there about 12 o'clock in apparently good spirits, and going directly home. His sister, who remained later than he, on returning home discovered him lying dead on the floor of his room. Owing to the storm of thunder and rain that was prevailing at the time, his parents did not hear the report of the pistol, and the first intimation they had of the terrible tragedy were the shrieks of his sister. His reasons for committing the rash act are unknown. He was widely known, and the affair has cast a gloom over the entire community. This makes the eighth person who has attempted to commit suicide in this county this month, three of which have proved fatal.

[Editorial in same paper.]

HE DIED FOR HER.

The sad suicide of James A. Brent, at Paris, Kentucky, is the one theme among the many here who know his beautiful sister and the great worth of all of his family. He was engaged, it seems, or at least paying serious attention, to Miss Kate Spears, a lovely and accomplished young lady of Bourbon county. "All her wealth ran in her veins; she was a gentle woman." It came to her ears, whether truly or falsely we know not, that the elder Brent, the wealthy banker, had objected to the alliance for which his son was anxious, on the ground that Miss S. was poor. In the quick-spreading gossip of the village—alas! that Arcadian bliss should be subject to so fatal a simoon—the high-spirited girl heard of the cruel speech which had laid at her doors the greatest of the modern crimes. When her lover came to her that night "all in the purple twilight," he was met with tears instead of smiles, which were his wonted welcome. He was informed that he need continue his attention no longer. Never could she enter a family by which such an objection could be urged. The lover implored in vain for a reconsideration of this determination, and left with the threat that unless hope was given him within twenty-four hours he would seek or forget her, "for the grave remembers not." Lovers have so sworn ever since the new moon first rose, and have as often broken their vows, and the proud girl over whose hand young Brent bent his head for the last time ere he hurried away and disappeared in the distant gloaming little realized that she had sent him to his death. The tragic and dramatic result is already known to our readers. The pistol-bullet which went to his heart brought rest to him, and he recked not of the agony of those who loved him, of the shock to the sister who entered his room, flushed with the triumph of a reigning belle, to tell her pretty, sisterly story of the ball, and found him dead on his bed, in the prime of his manhood, the vigor of his intellect and the fullness of his promise.

ROTTEN ROW.

A correspondent of the New York 'Times,' writing from London of this famed, falsely named street, says:

The row is the general rendezvous. The people on horseback are always a pretty sight, or at least the horses are; but the most wonderful part of the show is the people who sit on chairs on the path under the trees or make believe to walk, for movement in such a squash is almost hopeless, and the promenaders scarcely do more than "make time," as the soldiers sometimes do. The scene is like a panorama from the fashion books. Every style of costume is paraded for inspection, and the long line that unfolds an endless ribbon of rainbow hues. It is impossible not to be struck by the increase of brightness and picturesqueness in the female attire of to-day, compared with what it was a few years ago.

Modern dress, however, if more brilliant and striking is, it must be admitted, scarcely so modest as it used to be, and it would seem to be chiefly designed with the object of at once covering and discovering the figure. The closely fitting dress of the fourreau type is almost universally adopted, and offers a somewhat aggressive challenge to the eye. There may be a piquancy in its boldness, but it certainly detracts from the soft and tender grace of womanhood. The tight clinging robe of diaphanous gossamer, which is appropriated to the semi-nudity of evening dress, is still more alarming. There are many indications of the possession of wealth, and the multiplication of sudden fortunes. The pace of social competition grows more furious, and good taste is sacrificed to the ostentation which compels remark if not respect.

Rouge seems to be coming more commonly into use for fair cheeks. The footman's powdered hair is becoming the rule rather than the exception, and everybody who chooses sports a cockade on the men servants' hats. Until lately powder was regarded as an exclusive badge of an old and distinguished family, and a parvenu who floured his servants' heads was laughed at. The rule which restrictrd the right to use cockades to officers of the army—the cockades being, in fact, an old military ornament—used also to be strictly observed; but all these distinctions are now, perhaps very naturally, being swept away, and the only limit to what people may do, if they choose, is the length of their purses. All the rich people in the country come to town for at least a few weeks or months to spend their money.

A KITCHEN HEROINE.

Mr. John F. Clark of New York ought to raise the wages of his servant girl. Mary Quan Clark recently gave a helping hand to a police officer who was attacked by a crowd of "roughs." The crowd were beaten off, but they "spotted" Clark who keeps a corner grocery and has a dwelling adjoining. Mary Quan is in Clark's kitchen, and she sleeps in a room between the kitchen and the store. She heard a noise in the kitchen after 12 o'clock the other night and got up to see what was the matter. She saw a big whiskered man in the kitchen with a pile of light wood on the floor and a can of coal oil pouring on the wood, and a box of matches ready for use. He was evidently preparing to make a fire, but Mary asked the fellow what he was doing there. He stopped his work, grabbed the girl by the throat and commenced strangling her. She caught him by the whiskers and tugged so violently that he was obliged to loose his hold. Mary sprang away from him, and he told her if she made any noise he would kill her and throw her body on the fire he was about to build. She made no noise but disappeared in her room. She went into the grocery store and soon reappeared in the kitchen with a big cheese knife. The incendiary reached for her again and she plunged the knife in his cheek, and continued hacking and stabbing him while he was getting out of the kitchen by the window. The girl then raised an alarm, but the police were not quick enough to catch the villain. He was doubtless one of the gang with which Clark and the police officers had the difficulty. Such a scullery maid as that girl is worth having.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF ALEXANDER, } ss.

In the Circuit Court of Alexander county, September term, A. D. 1874.

Benjamin Southard vs. Eames Manufacturing Company, Elijah W. Morgan, David H. Morgan, Chase P. Parsons, Wilfred Eames, James B. Dean, S. Staats Taylor and Edwin Parsons, Trustees of the Cairo City Property Company, Franklin L. Parker, James Ellis, Hattie C. Eames, Manning Mayfield and William R. Brown, (firm of M. Mayfield and Co.) and William Storer.

Petition for Mechanic's Lien.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Elijah W. Morgan, James B. Dean, Edwin Parsons, Franklin L. Parker, James Ellis, Manning Mayfield and William Storer, above named defendants, having been filed in office of the clerk of said court, notice is therefor hereby given to you the said Elijah W. Morgan, James B. Dean, Edwin Parsons, Franklin L. Parker, James Ellis, Manning Mayfield and William Storer, that the complainant filed his petition for a mechanic's lien in said court on the third day of June, A. D. 1874, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said court returnable on the first Monday in the month of September next as is required by law.

Now, unless you shall personally be and appear before said court on the first day of the next (September) term thereof to be holden in the city of Cairo in said county on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the petition of complainant, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petitioner. R. S. YOCUM, Clerk.

GEORGE FISHER, S. P. WHEELER, } Attys.

Cairo, Illinois, June 11th, 1874. 77-6-24-w4t